ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852

WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1883.

## The Intelligencer.

MARSHALL JEWELL will be missed by the party to which he so freely gave his love, his work and his money. He had served his party and his country well.

JAY GOULD has bagged the 'possum, and its name is Mutual Union. The "coming rival" never gets more than half way. Then the blight strikes it and Gould swallows it

Or COURSE Judge Hoge is not doing any thing in his own behalf, but he has a fortyhorse-power petition, and the two West Virginia Senators and the Senator-elect are mounted on the President's shoulders whispering "Hoge!" into the Executive ear. If the Judge gets it we lose the oyster

'solid" Bourbon concern, as it might be in the University Board of Regents, the Insane Asylum Directory and the Penitentiary Directory. One Republican in the ssion will be just a fair leavening of

THE INTELLIGENCER is of the opinion that the Legislature erred in refusing to put the prohibition amendment before the people. It is our belief that the Democratic majorand reasonable thing. We have, however, and reasonable thing. We have, however, seen no reason to suspect that any Delegale or Senator was bribed to vote against Class three, carpet wools and other similar wools.—Such as Donskoi, native South, the resolution, and no such charge or inuendo should be made without proof to support it. The cause of temperance, which every good citizen respects and wishes well,

before the horse, besides doing some other queer things of a miscellaneous character It recommends an increase of five cents in the tax rate for the next two years to meet the deficit and the estimated expenditures Tais is not what the Constitution requires; the deficit must be made up "in the en year," and that is not in two years. But by what process does the committee as rive at the rate which will suffice? Suppose that the committee knows how much money will be required-how does it know upon what valuation the money will be raised? The Auditor has not ye reported the result of the reass ordered by the last Legislature in defiance of the Constitution to dodge a levy. The committee will know more after it shall have heard from the Auditor. It will at least have the necessary ground plan to work on. After that there may be a few other hitches in the programme.

It is true that men have been in the habit of gathering about the Custom House, blocking the way and making themselves offensive to ladies passing by. It is also true that the congregation attracted yesterday by the Salvation Army blocked the way The police might, however, have chosen another occasion to inaugurate a reform o that spot. They might have begun earlier or later. Certainly they might have sebled for a religious purpose—an offense of longer standing. The suddenness of the zeal has the appearance of a move directed against the Salvation Army. Very many peo methods of that peculiar organization will treatment of the men and women who have taken service under its banner. Since the police have begun a crusade against crowds we shall expect them to take it hand the men who make the corners spots to be avoided by ladies and as well by men who object to certain notorious stree

men who object to certain notorious street
men when the statements which have
meddle with this Isabella mine. I remember years ago that he came to me when he
was the president of the Connecticut Telewas the president of the Connecticut Telemeddle with this Isabella mine. I rememwhere years ago that he came to me when he
was the remain which have
meddle with this Isabella mine. I rememwhere years ago that he came to me when he
was the resident of the Connecticut Telemeddle with this Isabella mine. I rememwhere years ago that he came to meddle with this Isabella mine. I rememwhere years ago that he came to meddle with this Isabella mine. I rememwhere years ago that he came to meddle with this Isabella mine. I rememwhen the remeate which have
was the remeated which have
ago of the came to me the came to me when he
was the remeated which have
ago of the cam is based on a right principle The idea of contracting the city limits may run against our local pride. Perhaps however, it may involve a matter of loca pride of a different kind, and in this view we may as well look upon the measure a being what in fact it is-a bill to authorize the city of Wheeling to exempt certain property from municipal taxation. This is a distinct proposition which may soon be brought before us, and some of the best men of Wheeling, themselves large tax-payers feel that we ought to be ready for it. The INTELLIGENCER is able to say to the people of Wheeling that the Harrisburg & West ern Railroad Company, heretofore the s considering more seriously than ever the location of its line through Wheeling. This would involve the bridging of the Ohio at this point. I this road comes it will in all probability bring with it the Wheeling & Lake Erie, perhaps still other roads, to make common use of the bridge which, as we are informed, is to be open to all comers. The advantages of this bridge to Wheeling are obvious. These and other advantages have started active bidding along the river. Pittsburgh, with her great start of us, is holding out many induce-seents, of position, connections and another. While no one has aught to say otherwise. What does Wheeling bid? Nothing, so far. It is proposed to offer a free right of way along the river front to al comers. We may see our advantage in offering more. It would be possible to strike the river at one of many feasible point above Wheeling where the prob municipal taxation would not present itself. No point between here and Pittsburgh so good for the road, we think, but the company may not take our view of it. Suppose White House was. While the callers could to this railroad company/exemption from to this railroad company/exemption for the approaches to the bridge and for perhaps such other works as it might be willing to locate here: This of itself would hardly be sufficient to determine the ultimate question, but it would have its influence. Of course we should understand that we were paying a price, but might we not be glad to pay it in such a way for such a purpose? Mr. Stife's bill gives the embres elected to Council. The exemption can never be granted unless the paore works and place are willing, and strongly in favor of it. It is a power which the city ought to have. now, that the city of Wheeling were to offer

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

Hoge Making Strennous Efforts to Get on the Civil Service Commission-Work of Congress and Chances of the Tariff.

From Our Special Correspondent expected that the Senate will finally dispose of its Revenue-Tariff bill on Monday or Tuesday, when it will be engrossed and

sent to the House of Representatives. The following is the tariff on wo as prepared in the Committee of the ate when the bill comes up for final

All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following

solid" Bourbon concern, as it might be under the Finance Committee's bill. Alter wools of merino blood, immediate ready we have enough solidity of that kind or remote, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been beretotore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and else-where, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in lasses two and three

classes two and three.
Class two, combing wools.—That is to say, Leicester, Catswald, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

American, Cordova, Valparsiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore like character as have been heretofor usuall imported into the United States fron Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and else

where.

The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty upon wool of the sheep, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which

the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

Wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in each port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, ten cents per pound. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound. Wools of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty cents or less per pound, ten cents berpound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents or pound, ten per pound. Wools of the third class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, two laid a shalf cents per pound. The last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents per pound. port shall exceed twelve cents pe

pound, five cents per pound.
Wools on the skin, the same rates as other wools, the quality and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary

### REPRESENTATIVE HOGE

"Making no Effort" to Get on the Civil

sentative Kenna called at the White House yesterday afternoon and saw the President in the interest of Judge John Blair Hoge, of Martinsburg, West Va., as if the Democratic member of the new Civil Service Reform Commission. While the President did not indicate whether he would or would not appoint Judge Hoge, the callers left the mansion throughly convinced that his name would receive consideration. The President did tell the party however that he expected to send the names of the gentlemen whom he would appoint to the Senate next week.

The Cimbria Disaster.

The Cim

appoint to the Senate next week.

Judge Hoge has the endorsement of a majority of the Democratic members of both houses of Congress. Senator Pendleton, when asked to endorse Judge Hoge, declined to do so, saying he would not

declined to do so, saying he would not recommend anyone.

One of Judge Hoge's friends said to the INTILITORNESS representative to-day that he thought that Mr. Hoge was making a mistake in endeavoring to create athe dupression that he was doing nothing himself toward securing the appointment. On the contrary, it was at Judge Hoge's personal solicitation that Senators Davis and Camden and Representative Kenna called at the White House yesterday. Also, that Judge Hoge had been very active in securing another. While no one has aught to say against him, but on the contrary would be pleased with his appointment to any place. He should be more of a politician than to suppose that he can impose on any one of his friends the impression that he is "making no effort whatever to obtain the position." Judge Hoge wants to be one of the Civil Service Commissioners, and wants it Civil Service Commissioners, and wants i had. Yesterday, when Davis and Camder returned from the White House to the bad. Yesterday, when Davis and Camden returned from the White House to the Senate chamber, they had hardly time to change their wraps before the Judge appeared at the main entrance eager to see and hear what the result of the call at the White House was. While the callers could give their candidate no positive assurance they led him to hope for the best.

the Government. The Senate tariff bill is likely to take several days yet.

likely to take several days yet.

The completion of the House tariff bill is so well nigh hopeless that no one now expects it to be gone through with, so the only chance is to try and pass the Senate bill without debate or amendment under the previous question and require the House to swallow it as a result of the Conference Committee. To do this the rules must be amended, and for this purpose Mr. Kasson proposes a new rule to enable Mr. Kasson proposes a new rule to enable the majority to cut off debate and amend-ments. It is very doubtful if a majority of the House will agree to this plan attendant as it is with so much risk of slaughtering variit is with so much risk of slaughtering various interest in the final action in such a
voluminous bill, involving such a widespread of industries. The only real ray of
hope there is for its passage is in reducing
duties enough on great industries so as to
secure Democratic support. The indications to-night are that the tariff will be
abandoned before the week is out.

of the Treasury Department, who has charge of the disposition of the government been informed that the parties in Pennsyl vania who were negotiating for the pu chase of the property, through their counsel, ex-Secretary Belknap, have abandoned the idea, of buying it for manufacturing purposes. There are no offers now pend-ing except the standing one made by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which is to bid \$15,000 for it when it is put

Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Ex-Minister to Russia. HARTFORD, CONN., February 10.—Hon-Marshall Jewell. Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has been ill with bronchial pneumonia, died at 9:55

dence on Farmington avenue, on Wednes-day afternoon at 2 o'clock. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mr. Jewell contracted a severe cold while

in New York on business connected with the National Republican Committee, in New York on business connected with the National Republican Committee, which, however, caused no apprehension until within a few days, when symptoms of bronchial pneumonia developed, and assumed alarming proportions. Dr. Curtis, a resident physician, expressed a desire for consultation with Dr. Toomis, of New York, who is authority in cases of this nature, and he arrived here at midnight, Friday. So alarming were the rymptoms that the family telegraphed for his daughters, who reside in New York and Detroit, and they arrived Friday night. For the past two days Mr. Jewell's condition was considered very critical, and during the day his death was hourly expected. Mr. Jewell realized his condition, and re-tained his faculties to the last, giving orders with remarkable clearness. HARTFORD, CONN., February 11.—The family of Governor Jewell have received

H., October 20, 1825. He was the son of Pliny Jewell, a noted leather tanner. Mr. Jewell was bred a tanner, and followed the Jewell was bred a tanner, and followed the vocation until he had completely mastered the business. He was in early life interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the Southwestern States. In 1850 he began, in company with his father and brothers, the manufacture of leather belting in Hartford, and during the war branched into the making of knapsacks, of which he furnished a great number in the United States. In 1869 he was elected Governor of the State of Connecticut, and was re-olected in 1871 and 1872. In 1873, ander the administration of President Grant, he was Minister Plenipotentiary and Euroy Extraordinary to the Court, of Russia, from which position he was recalled in the spring of 1874, and arrived in Hartford in July of the same year. Shortly after his return from Russia he was appointed Postmaster General by President Grant, and on his resignation of rpassing anything heretofore held in that iv. In 1880 he was choser Chairman of

yesterday into the cause of the Cimbria disaster, several of the Sultan's passengers received a great deal of evidence from other deposed that they had heard cries for help from the Cimbria. One of these witnesses said he saw the Cimbria disappear; had previously heard her whistle. Captain Cutthill, of the Sultan, said he saw a blue light on the Cimbria once after the collision. He consulted with the first officer, Bullard, about lowering the boats, but Bullard pointed our that they would not know in what direction to send the boats. Witnesses from the Cimbria's counced very frequently before the collision, and when they heard the Bultan's whistle the Cimbria's heard was turned directly from west to northwest. The Sultan's green light was then seen and the collision followed. from the Cimbria. One of these witnesses

## Big Fire at Rondont.

RONDOUT, N. Y., February 11,-A fire street, spread to the building occupied by beck & Kingston Ferry Company, Stony Cove & Catakill Mountain Ralicoad Com-pany and Kingston City Ralicoad Company offices, and George Seiler & Bro's, leather merciants, Crosby, Sahler & Co., hardware merciants, Crosby, Sahler & Co., hardware dealers. The ice houses of the Cornell Steamboat Company on Rondout Creek also burned, and 2,000 tons of ice lost. The steamboat City of Catskill, in 'ecreek, byrned to the water's edge. Luis boat was owned by the New York, Catskill & Athens Steamboat Company, and was valued at \$150,000. The loss of the Cornell Steamboat Company was \$20,000, lineared for \$5.000.

### METHODIST MINERS.

bragged Out-llevelations Made by Mr.
Angle's Son-Newman's and Fowler's
New York, February 10.—In explaining
Dr. Newman's charges in relation to the
Isabella mine, Mr. Gardner, a friend of
Dr. Fowler, said to a Herald reporter,
"Dr. Newman makes much of the differences raised between Dr. Spence and Dr.
Fowler over Major Sisson. I can give the
key to that in a word. Dr. Spence's son
wished to go out to Globe City and receive
the superintendency of the mines. He
knew no more about mining than any other looked upon the matter from his son's views regarding Major Sisson. But Major Sisson had been investigated by committee after committee, including two of the heaviest stockholders, Dr. De Puy and Mr. Platt, and all bad reported that he was doing as well as any one could do for the doing as wen as any one count co for the benefit of the stockholders. So, naturally and rightly, Drs. Fowler and De Pny de-cided to stand by Sisson until it was proved that he was untrue to his trust. So far as the use of the mill for contract work is con-

the same, or the purpose of further devel-oping the Alice mine. He believes to-day t is a grand, good mine. In regard

I., Superintendent of Missions of the Meth-odist Episcopal Church for that Territory, aid: "I have talked to many men about Bixby. There is only one opinion about him in the West." "Can you specify any transactions with

which his name is coupled?"
"None besides the Isabella mine. I was
in Colorado," continued Mr. Adams, in Colorado," continued Mr. Adams,
"when I first learned of the Colorel's
benevolent scheme, and I advised several
to keep out of it. At the time Major Siseported to the managers. I have not

Considerable has been said about the late urer visited Globe City and was met by ing a reporter conversed with his son, Mr.

gate. Father got hold of the account books, and they were stolen from him before he had a chance to study them. He was working for himself instead of the

GARDNER VERSUS ANGLE. "Mr. Gardner says your father's action was revoked after your father got back, and that your father afterward said the mana-

this case, 'We must be charitable. It will not do to tell all we know in the matter.' Mr. Gardner is a very nice gentleman, kind hearted and benevolent."

"Mr. Gardner complained to-day that Dr. Newman had waited until now to free his mind regarding the alleged doings of Major Sisson and Dr. Fowler."

"There you have it grain. The Familian of the complete that the state of the complete that the complete t

mind regarding the angents.
Sisson and Dr. Fowler."
"There you have it again. Dr. Fowler expressed himself in no measured terms at the meeting I have already spoken of. I tell you, sir, there is an 'Ethiopian in the fence,' as Dr. Newman says, and we will have him out before the matter is ended."

"The Globe City affair is not the only nstance where father has lost money through Methodist brethren," continued Mr. Angle; "nor have I told all of the features of that one. 'Il my father's name is propose to make a light which will make hem regret to their dying day the cowardly attempt to cast reflections upon the honor of a man who is dead, and who they think therefore cannot speak for him-self. I shall tell what I know about a West victinized. And I shall bring forward commissee of uncertainty as to the some 'un-pleasant revelations regarding several worthless mines which were brought to him by shining lights in the Methodist Church and into which he was induced to put large sums of hard cash. It any one tries to cloak my father's connection with any of their schemes with an air of mystery he will find it a very unhealthy business."

# Chicago, February 10.-The Tribunesays

Chicago Methodists derive considerable amusement nowadays from the New York dispatches on the subject of Methodist mining. They regard it as an unfortunate thing—some of them—that the discom-fiture of their brethren in the Empire City should receive this amount of ventilation, but they are disposed to laugh at the gulli-bility which the New York boys displayed bility which the New York boys displayed A reporter yesterday saw a number of the prominent Methodists of this city, but could not learn that the Isabella Mine scheme had received any support in this vicinity. One Doctor of Divinity had noticed that Dr. Spence had spent a good deal of time here two or three years ago, and opined that he endeavored to sell some of the stock, but never heard that he had any imeasure af success. A prominent member of this conference said to the reporter: "After all, I'm glad that to the reporter: "After all, I'm glad that the exposure has been made. It will do good. It will frighten the Methodists good. It will frighten the Methodists away from these schemes, which not unfrequently [appeal to them for support. Pernaps this last one is the largest swindle of the kind, but I remember a similar case which occurred some years ago in Wisconsin. A man went up there with a mine to sell, and got the indorsement of several prominent Methodists. A couple of Presiding Elders even went around their districts advising the people to invest. It made a tremendous scandal and considerable ecclesiastical legislation, and resulted in several expulsions from the conference." the position and return to Hartford, was putations of disbonorable conduct which the Northwestern University and the New received with a military and civic pageant, are being made so freely since his death. I York Christian Advocate are well known

> course."
> And yet nobody seems to think hereabouts that Dr. Fowler has been culpable in this matter. Those who have been acquainted with the thing say that he has sources which convinced him that Sisson probably been indiscreet, and indiscreet he they do not think that he has made any money out of it himself, or been dishonest. Many of them specially cautioned the re-porter not to place much confidence in Many of them appearance much confidence in what Parson Newman says. Newman's reputation among the Methodists just now is not of the best, and they say that what he says out of spite against Dr. Fowler should be taken with a good many grains

### A Father-in-Law Killed For Refusing to

added that he would have nothing more to do with them. Some of them retorted angerity, but Dr. Newman took up father's cause and championed it hotly."

"Have you positive evidence of this?"

"Yes, I was doorkeeper and heard everything which took place. The meeting was held in father's office, No. 202 Broadway, which at the time was the office of the company. I kept the books for a long time. After the meeting father take his slock off his hands or he would make the whole thing public, and they were forced to take it. Shortly after his and Fowler had a long interview at the introduced his lands or getting his hands on some of the wear of the wealthiest farmers of he county, against her father's will. It is seems he was disappointed in his call where forced to take it. Shortly after his and Fowler had a long interview at the introduced his father's roof, where she has that Dr. Fowler told him that he did not dare to discharge Sisson. Father said Sr. Louis, February 10.—From Lamar, in Barton County, Mo., comes the story of

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF TRADE leports from the Commercial Centers of the Cons

try-Substantial Improvement Noted-A Boom in the Wool Trade-Iron Interests Not so Dark as Pictured.

cial situation of the United States, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, gives vidence of improvement during the week At business centres rates of interest have been tending downward, which suggests increased activity. Wheat has advanced of a variety of causes, viz : the continued strength of the foreign markets, the reports of damage to the winter wheat in Indiana Illinois and Missouri, and the decrease in the arrivals at the principal western points. Corn has advanced about 1c per bushel in Corn has advanced about le per bushet in response to the higher prices in foreign markets. Provisions are slightly higher on account of the decrease last week in arrivals of hogs at the west, but, on the whole, prices are not generally changed. Petroleum is higher and firmer. This is directly due to reports that the gushing wells on Cooper tract in Forest county are not now doing over 1,400 barrels daily, against 4,500 barrels daily when at the maximum. There were 256 failures in the United States reported during the past week—20 less than ported during the past week—20 less than the preceding week, 98 more than the cor-responding week of 1882, and 106 more than the same week of 1881.

No improvement has been recorded in the general iron market during the past week. Various leading members of the trade in different lines do not talk enconragingly. While the two houses of Congress continue so wide apart in their views as to the metal schedule of tariff duties the outlook for a conclusion of tariff agitation is, of course, unfavorable. The continuance of uncertainty as to the outcome is the principal cause of the existing depression. A special session of Congress during the summer means a prolongation of the situation. No final action on the tariff until after the opening of the next session in December next might permit a revival of business in the meantime—but will bring with it the certainty of a recur-rence of the evils complained of. The prospect for the iron trade during the prospect for the iron trade during the year, therefore, according to the views put forth by members of the trade themselves, is anything but encouraging. This version of the situation, however, on consideration appears too one-sided. Iron will be required during the year and in large quantities. It will therefore be sold and must be manufactured. The conclusion is therefore forced that the situation is colored a little too darkly by those immediately interested. The market for American pig continues quiet and comparatively dull. The season for making the year's contracts is close at hand, but it is possible that it may be delayed to await the adjournment of Congress. The nominal price for No 1 pig at New York is could be made at \$24.50a25. A few sales have been made at Philadelphia during the week at concessions to buyers, and the market may therefore be declared slightly weaker, with but little business doing. Scotch remains about as last week.

eport of the wool market says: There has been a boom in wool, and prices of desirabeen a boom in wool, and prices of desira-ble descriptions have advanced from 2 to 3 cents, while in some instances 5 cents ad-vance was asked at the close. The great-est excitement has broken out, and other markets have been visited and telegraphed to for stocks. There has been a perfect rush of Eastern buyers to the West, and at the same time buyers from Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere have been here. Hartford has been almost cleaned of desir-ble wools, and it is thought, only about three million pounds and manufacturers there are very short of medium wools. As cighteen hundred times that I hadn't."

We should quote the selling prices of the We should quote the selling prices of the market of leading descriptions as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvanania, No. 1 fleece, 47a, 48c, X and XX, 42a45c; Michigan X and above, 40a42c; territory fine, 23a25c, choice medium do, 28a30c; Texas fall, 20a28c. Texas spring, 25a30c; medium unwashed fleece, 28a35c; unmerchantable fine, 28a34c; No. 1 combing, 48a50c; unwashed combing, 25a35c; fine Ohio delaine, 43a45c, fine Michigan do, 13a45c, and California spring, 22a30c; southern defective, 14a18c; do fall, 18a20c.

An Interview With the Robber Wh

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 10 .- The public announcement from Jefferson City that Governor Crittenden has refused to honor a requisition from the Governor of Minnesota for Frank James, the noted outlaw now in jail at Independence, has causcles here. It has been known for a long he made from Minnesota. The Governor of that State based his action upon the supposed connection of Frank James with the famous band of robbers who, one Septem-

selisti.

famous band of robbers who, one Septemfamous band of robbers who, one Septemfamous band of robbers who, one Septemfamous the story of oded homination of the standard of the story of oded homination of the standard of the standard conversation with the famous of the standard conversation with the famous or in the standard conversation with the famous or intended conversation with the famous

me."
"How about the Davis county indict

ment?"
"That is another charge I am not afraid her. Deran strode up to within an arm's length of the old gentlemas, and, in a loud of; and, again, Ford and Dick Liddil are voice, demanded the child, but making no to be the prosecuting witnesses. If I was effort to lay hands on the little one. Smith figury relosed. Without another word Doran drew a revolver and shot Smith dead. The murderer was immediately seized, and is now in jail.

"That is another charge I am hot airsid with the charge I am hot airsid her the prosecuting witnesses. If I was sure that I would not be locked up in jail in Davis county, and a day for trial was set, I, would be on hand. To do that, bear, and then if taken to Davis county here; and then if taken to Davis county

HOW IMPRISONMENT AFFECTS HIM.

bad since you were locked up." "I am pretty well now, and have no pas ticular fault to find. It is not like being

ticular fault to find. It is not like being a free man, though, I can assure you. A man's liberty to go and come at will is a great boon. I would rather rot here, though, than go back on any of my friends."

A [sw days ago James received a letter from the brother of Wicher, the dead detective. The writer, now a resident of Colorado, wrote unsolicited, and began by the statement that he had noticed in the newspapers that the indictment against Frank James for killing his (Wicher's) brother had been dismissed. He said, furthermore, that before that time he had been under the impression that Frank and Jesse James did kill his brother, but was now ready to let bygones be bygones. He hoped they did not kill him, and that Frank would be able to disprove other charges made against him. charges made against him.

### WICHER'S DEATH.

In connection with this matter an incident which occurred during a recent ses Among the witnesses brought before the grand jury was a Jackson county farmer by whom Prosecuting Attorney Wallace ex pected to prove Frank James' complicity in the Wicher murder. The witness ad in the Wicher murder. The witness admitted that he know something about the death of Wicher, and was told to go ahead and state what it was: "Well, on the morning after he was killed Jesse James and Jim Cummins came to my house and demanded breakfast. They said they must have it, as they had ridden hard or had hard riding to do. I asked what it was all about, and Jesse said: "We killed a of a detective this morning—that is all."

It is needless to say that the State had no further use for that witness in the Frank James trial.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The negotia graph Company and the Mutual Union Company for an amicable arrangement between the two companies were completed Union. The lease is a perpetual one, and principal and interest of the \$5,000,000 bonds of the Mutual Union, and 14 pe cent yearly upon its \$10,000,000 of stock.
The Western Union assumes all contracts
for service, press and individual, and for
leases of wires made by the Mutual Union. leases of wires made by the Mutual Union.
The fixed yearly charges assumed by the
Western Union are as follows: Three hundred thousand dollars interest on the
Mutual Union bonds, \$150,000 dividends
on stock, and \$50,000 to meet the requirements of the sinking fund provided for in
the banks—a total of \$500,000. The present
gross earnings of the Mutual Union line
are officially stated to be at the rate of
about \$1.000,000 a vear, of which at least

about \$1,600,000 a year, of which at less two-thirds is required for operating ex penses, leaving not earnings not much in ex-cess of the requirements of the bonded debt. By a consolidation of offices, a reduction of working force and other economies it is es-timated that the Western Union can ope-rate the property for much less. The Western Union will also receive about \$100,000 a year of the dividends and inter-est payments upon stocks and bonds of Mutual Union, which it owns. The lesse was ratified by the directors of both com-panies, and will be ratified by three-fifths of the stockholders of both as required by law. working force and other econ

tain its formal organization, and one or two of its original directors may in time be elected into the Western Union directory. The property will be turned over to the Western Union as soon as the details of the lease can be arranged. It consists of about 40,000 miles of wire, and offices at all principal points between Portland, Me., and Chicago and St. Louis. As a consequence of the lease all suits between the two companies will be discontinued.

boys, in a spirit of fun, chased some colored women and their excitable temperament conjured up the most absurd belief that the boys were ghouls. Every absent colored person was put down as on the dissecting tables of the colored medical college. A large number of intelligent colored neople held a meeting of indignation and denonneed the rumors as affecting the good name of their university. The ignorant are as much alarmed as if the reports were true, and hundreds cannot be persuaded to leave their homes after dark.

The special horror seems to be that the boys, in a spirit of fun, chased some colored

The special horror seems to be that the medical students threw a thick paste in the mouths of victims, preventing them from crying out and producing immediate suffocation. Numbers claim to have been chased. Captain Heart, chief of police, assures the correspondent that there is no foundation for the scare, and that no grave has ever been desecrated head of the police force.

Steening-Cars Not a New Invention. RICHMOND, VA., February 10.-Deposit tions are being taken here before a notary to be used in a suit brought in Chicago by cles here. It has been known for a long time to Pollman Palace Car Company against the Pullman Palace Car Company against the property of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the property of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the property of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the property of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the Pullman Palace Car Comp an Illinois road for using steepers on its wine drinking. The speaker quoted line without paying a royalty. It is said that the evidence taken here shows that sleeping cars were used on the Richmond & Fredericksburg railroad forty years ago. Showing the effect of voluptuous pleasures Among those whose depositions have been taken here in this case are Colonel Thomas Dodannead, for many years Superintendent of the Eightment & Davidle without the proving popularity of the Technology of the Pickment & Davidle without the proving popularity of the Pickment & Davidle with the superior was indicative of a round deof the Richmond & Danville railroad; W. N. Bragg, formerly master car-builder on the Richmond & Fredericksburg rail-road, and Master Machinist Kahn.

### A \$100,000 Blaze in New York.

out at No. 18 Spruce street and attacked hearts and in the rear a building on Beekman street, also No. 20 Spruce street. The first floor of No. 18 is occupied by Brown & Smith, cutlery dealers, the second floor by the Bell Printing Press Company, the third, house. The Beekman street building wa occupied by Hope & Co., dealers in galvan ized from Loss over one hundred thou

Berlin, February 11 .- Edwin Booth ap peared this evening as "Othello." He was esented with a silver laurel crown, amid orms of applause. The presentation was companied with an address.

New Yoak, February 11.-Charles D. Zeebach, a bar-tender, fired upon a party of boys snowballing him, and killed John Nooran, aged nine.

and locked up without bond, my bond in Jackson county would be declared forfeited, and I would be in more trouble."

VOLUME XXXI.--NUMBER 147.

THE RIVER HIGHER THAN IN 1842

River Front Flooded-Covington and Newport Fare No Better-Lawrenceburg, Ind., Entirely Inundated - Louisville Suffers.

CINCINNATI, February 11.-The city is in nsternation on account of the great rise in the river and what is expected to come. and is rising two inches per hour. Des perate efforts are being made to save merchandise in the lower part of the city Advices from above indicate that a heavy

Good business men here, who are not ensational, say to-night the damage of the present overflow of the Ohio river in Cin-cinnati, Newport and Covington will amount to millions. The stage at 7 o'clock to-night was 61 feet 8 inches and rising nearly 2 inches houry. Thousands of people crowd all the bridges watching the flood. Three feet more water is expected. All transfer wagons are employed remov-ing goods from danger. The suspension ing goods from dauger. The suspension bridge is lined with wagons taking leaf to-bacco over to Covington. The waier through which they pass going to the suspension bridge is over the axles of the suspension bridge is over the axles of the wagons. Passengers between Covington and Cincinnati are compelled to cross water at the Cincinnati approach to the suspension bridge in boats or vehicles. At present the passage to the bridge by vehicles will be impossible. Steam ferry and street railroad communication between here and the Kentucky side of the river is cut off entirely. The Cincinnati approach to the Newport bridge was free at 8 o'clock, but in danger.

In Newport the military barracks are all city is under water. People were taking coal

city is under water. People were taking coal and provisions all day to the inhabitants and delivering them through the second and third story windows. All houses and factories on the entire river front of Covington are flooded. Water is in the second story of some of them. Nearly ten miles of the river front of Cincinnati is more or less under water. The flood extends on Vine to Second and Pearl streets. Cellars are filling along the landing. The flood is up Vine to Second and Pearl streets. Cellars are filling along the landing. The isodis up to the second and third stories of many buildings. The roof of the big wharfboat, viewed from the suspension bridge, looks nearly as high as the roofs of the five story houses on the public landing. All railway freight business and nearly all express business. West and North, is stopped. The Ohio & Mississippi Railway transfers passengers by omnibus four miles down the river.

WATERS STILL RISING. The Ohio at 12 midnight was 62 feet 2 nches, and rising one inch and a half reat rise of 1847. Since half-past nine clock the weather has been clear and warm. The city of Lawrenceburg, Ind., 20 miles below here, is entirely inundated; no spot of ground will be visible in it to-morrow. They are isolated and cannot be reached by railroad or steamer. They have telephoned here to-night for bread. It will have to be conveyed to them by It will have to be conveyed to them by skiffs. No winds stirring at midnight.

AT LOUISVILLE, LOUISVILLE, February 11.—The flood is absorbing all interest on the river front. The river is now rising two inches per hour, with 36 feet in the canal. The ground floor of all houses on water street are inundated The occupants have removed to the upper stories or gone out entirely. In the eastern part of the city a large sewer has broken and the water is flowing in rapidly, and promises to do much damage.

The Street Services of the Salvation Army Stopped by the Police. Yesterday afternoon shortly after three

'clock the "Salvation Army" again took

there are very short of medium wools. As yet the "boom" is the result of sales to dealers rather than manufacturers, some think, but yet many dealers thus buying may be doing so on account of manufacturers and also to replenish their depleted stocks. Prices are being marked up much as they were at the time of the old "boom," and experience should teach the trade that it is always wise to accept a profit. As a shrewd dealer remarked in regard to this matter very aptly, "I've been in the market now eighteen years, and in that time I have regretted selling eighteen times, but I have regretted its usual stand on the steps of the south pass the crowd, and remonstrated with Captain Irons, telling him he was blockading the sidewalk. The Captain responded that he had a permit from the Mayor to occupy the steps, and the policeman allowed him to proceed. Officer Bird, however, just then arrived upon the scene, and also interfered, and persisted in ordering

the Army to move on, and after a council of war it did so, proceeding up Market streetsinging "Salvation makes me happy," followed by a large portion of the audience. The procession moved to Melodeon hall, the army's headquarter, where the usual services were held. The army was yesterday reinforced by the "Hallelujah Swede," accompanied by two young men, recent recruits from Alle-

"Can a Christian Go to the Theatre?" At the Zane Street M. E. Church last evening, Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, the pastor, preached a sermon with this taking title His conclusion was that Christianity and discourse was really an arraignment of all of what he included in the term an amusements, was indicative of a rapid cline in morals and religion, and ought be a source of alarm to Christians. The ands of dollars, he said, are neally carried away from city by itinerant companies, whose polything as an equivalent but defended virtue, patriotism and Christianity, to turn away from these things, to spend their money for the improvement of the mind. money for the improvement of the mind, the betterment of the heart and the com-

deepest interest thr gregation.

Peel mainly instrumental in convicting

ory at Clerkenwell, was assaulted by a par-ty of Irishmen. One knocked him insens-ible by a blow. Two long knives were found with the assaliants.

BARKLEY-Sunday, February 11, 1883, at 2 A. M., BURAN BARKLEY, aged 70 case. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. C. Barkley ner Maryla o and Penn streets, Island, Monday at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to at